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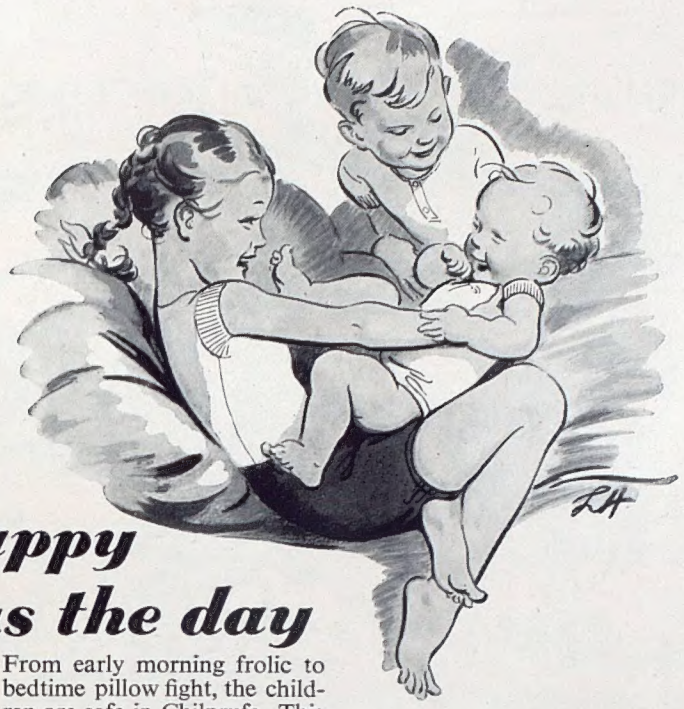

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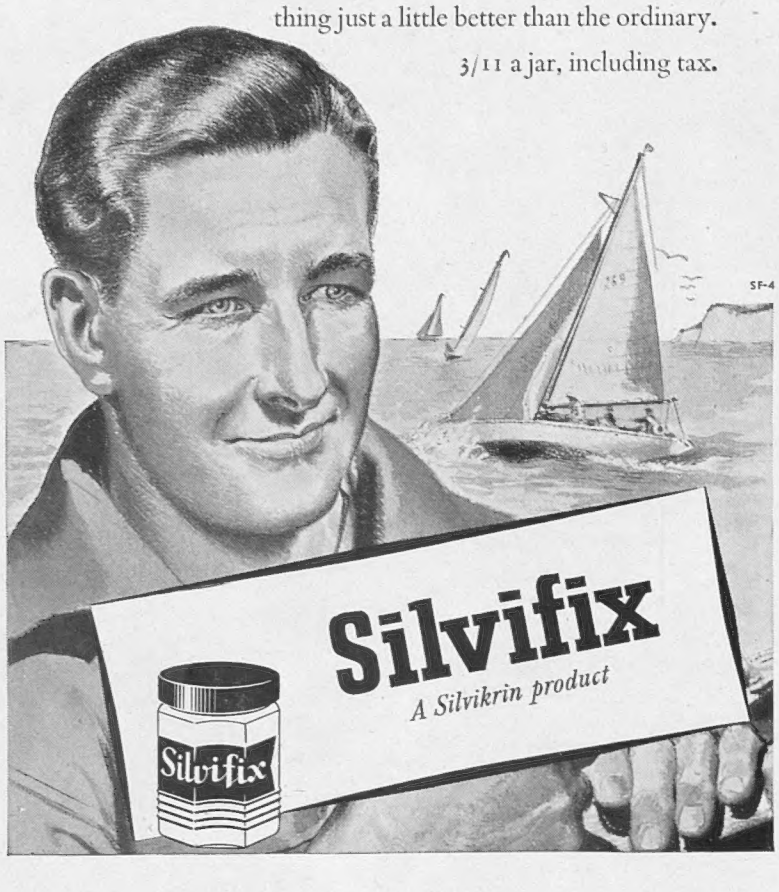

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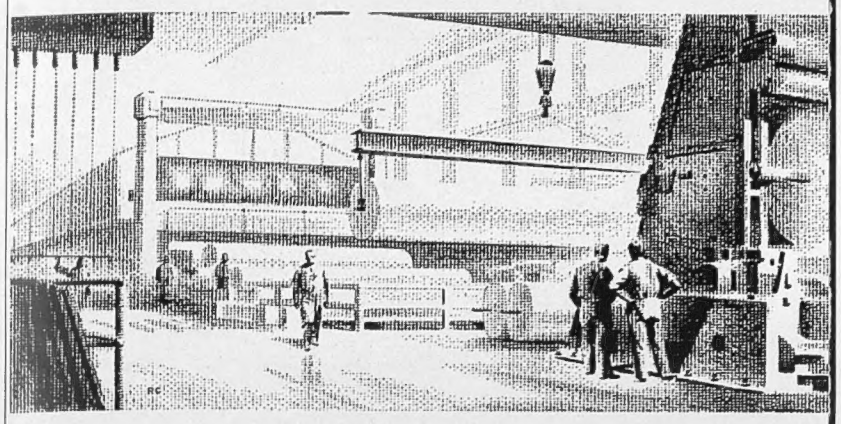

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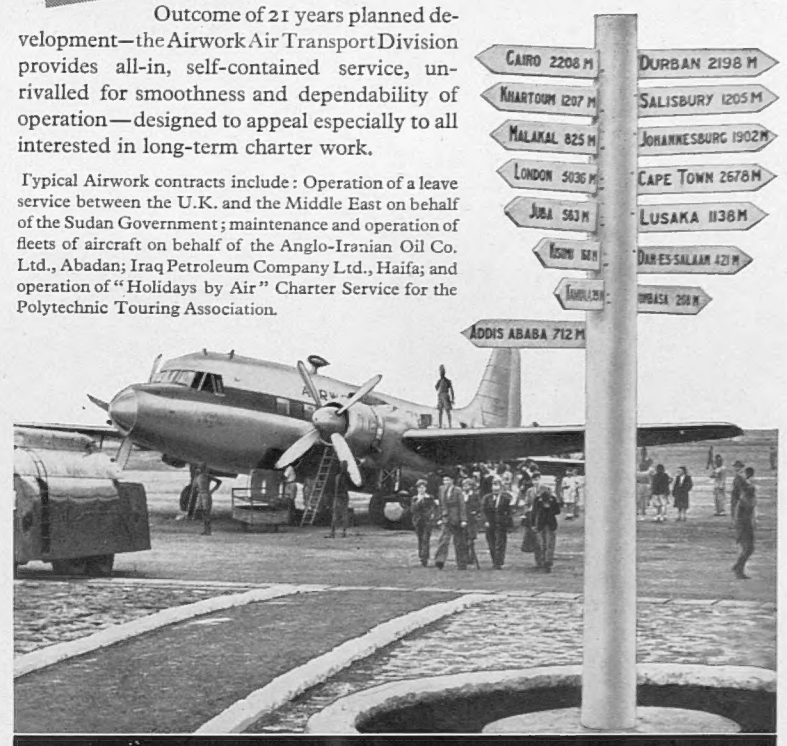

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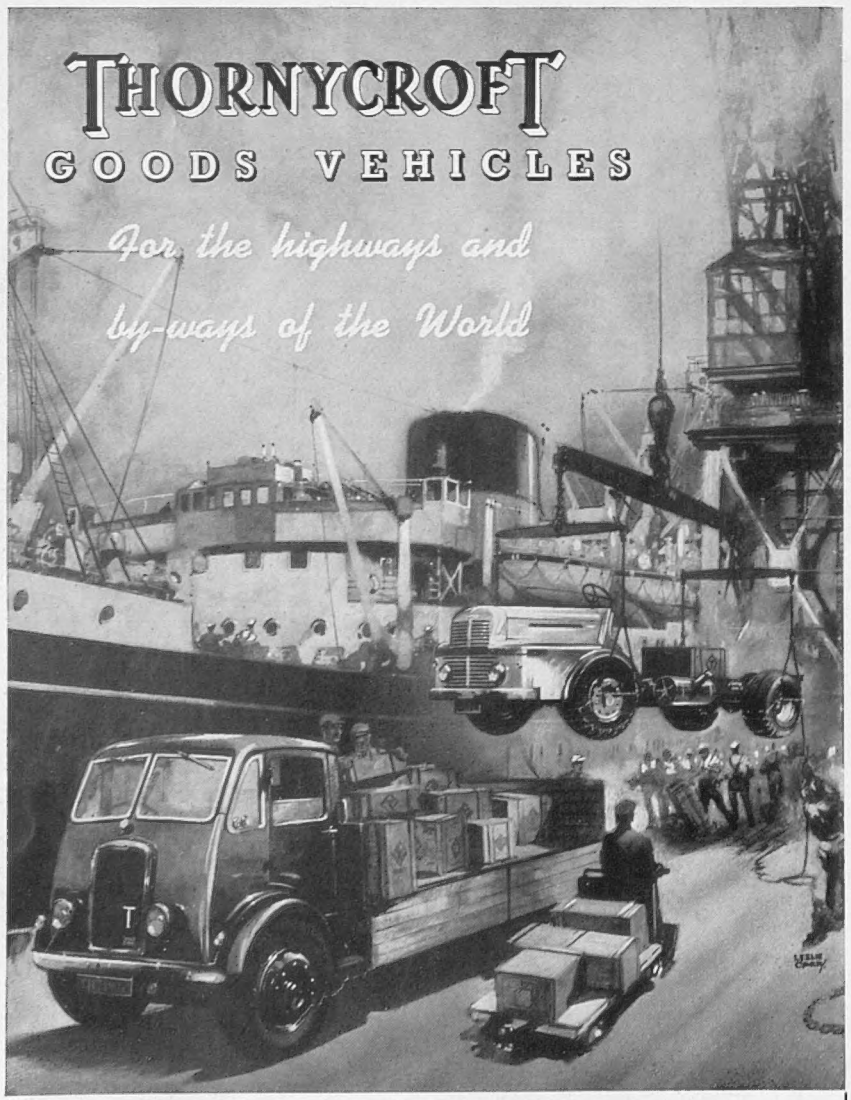

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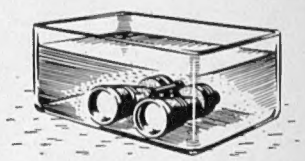

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THE HWACHON DAM—JUST NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL—THE FLOODGATES OF WHICH WERE HIT BY AMERICAN DIVE BOMBERS LAST WEEK, THUS PREVENTING THE COMMUNISTS FROM CROSSING THE HAN AND PUKHAN RIVERS: The bombing, representing a tactical intervention of the first importance, took place as the Communists massed at the river crossings, where the waters had sunk to low levels. One floodgate in the dam was destroyed completely, and a 10-ft. hole was ripped in another. Floodwaters roared out of the dam, and the Communist night assault, depending on the fordability of the rivers, never materialised. In some ways the U.S. attack had much the same character as the British assault on Mohne Dam during the Second World War, the Mohne assault being directed, however, against industry. Before the successful bombing operation engineers reported that the closing of the Hwachon sluices by the Communists caused the Han to fall so rapidly that they had to adjust pontoon bridges three times in one day.

THE RAID ON HWACHON DAM

UNITED NATIONS BOMBERS CARRY OUT A VITAL TACTICAL INTERVENTION IN KOREA

THE ROAD BACK IN KOREA: Weary American troops being ferried across a river before continuing the journey south in the direction of Seoul. The low level of the river was caused by Communist tactics in holding back the water behind the Hwachon Dam, but, after American bombing of the dam, the river became a torrent and quite unfordable.

BEFORE AND AFTER ON THE HAN RIVER—TWO STUDIES IN THE TECHNIQUE OF WITHDRAWAL: *Right*—Allied troops and vehicles, drawing out of the Western Korean hills, crossing a bridge on their way south towards Seoul. *Left*—The same spot an hour or two later when U.S. engineers blew up the bridge in order to halt the oncoming Communists. As the Communists penetrated farther south towards Seoul they came under terrific fire from artillery and naval guns, also attacks in record numbers by land-based and carrier aircraft.

SPORT, POLITICS AND CRIME

DOMINATE THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS

A Survey of Foreign Events in Pictures

A BRITISH TEAM COMPETES IN THE TWENTIETH INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT ROME: The British team lined up in the Borghese Park before taking part in a series of events starting on April 28 and continuing until May 6. In front is Colonel Llewellyn who won the Palatine Cup on Foxhunter, and behind him are Mr. W. H. White, Mrs. Llewellyn (wife of Colonel Llewellyn), Mr. E. Holland Martin, Major G. Gibbon, and (hidden behind Colonel Llewellyn) Mr. P. Robeson. Mr. Robeson took second prize in the Viminale Cup won by the Italian, Lieutenant P. D. 'Inezo. Teams from Italy, France, Britain, Spain, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Holland competed.

LUIGI VILLORESI, THE ITALIAN ACE, WINS THE MOST PERILOUS CAR RACE IN THE WORLD, THE MILLE MIGLIA: Villoresi's Ferrari seen with a damaged radiator on arrival at the Rome check-point, half-way through the contest along 1,000 miles of highway on a figure-of-eight course from Brescia to Rome and back to Brescia. Villoresi, the Grand Prix exponent, won the event in 12 hrs. 50 mins. 18 secs. at an average speed of 75·7 m.p.h. Gino Bracco, in a 3·3-litre Aurelia saloon, who was second, finished 19 mins. 56 secs. later, Scotti (Ferrari) was 11 mins. 50 secs. behind Bracco, and fourth was Paolo Marzotto (Ferrari). A sheet of oil on a rainswept road in Lombardy baulked at the very outset the British challenge in the Mille Miglia. Within 15 miles of the start both Leslie Johnson and Stirling Moss, brilliant drivers of a pair of XK Jaguars, who were prepared to the last detail to break the Italian chain of victories in this event, were off the road. Their cars were too damaged to continue. However, there was some compensation in the fact that T. H. Wisdom, of London (D. B. Aston-Martin), won the class for closed cars over 2,000 c.c. He finished eleventh in the general classification, covering the course in 14 hrs. 7 mins. 41 secs. Second in the class, according to unofficial figures, was another British entrant, Donald Healey, and his son Geoffrey, in a Nash-Healey. Accidents and breakdowns took heavy toll of the fast cars. In all, there were four hundred contestants in this year's Mille Miglia.

ALGERIAN NATIONALISTS GO INTO ACTION ON MAY DAY IN PARIS: Algerians brandishing railings and other weapons during the battle near the Place de la Bastille in which sixty-eight police were injured, fifteen of them seriously, and several hundred arrests were made, almost all of them North Africans. The Algerians were supporters of the "movement for the triumph of democratic liberties," an extreme nationalist movement. They had formed up, with their banners, in the neighbourhood of the Place de la Bastille to take part in the parade organised there by the Communist Party. When the police attempted to seize the banners, which bore slogans regarded as insulting to France, they attacked them with the utmost violence, striking out with iron railings, paving stones, and the shafts of their banners. When they marched past the Bastille, cheered on by the Communists, many of the Algerians were in a wild, savage state of exaltation, shouting and waving their arms.

"BANNISTER CAPTURES MILE RUN AT PENN CARNIVAL—BRITISH ACE TOPS WILT, GEHRMANN—BANNISTER VICTOR BY 15 YARDS IN 4:8·3; NEW MEET MARK": In this banner headline across four columns the *New York Times* recorded the victory at Philadelphia of Roger Bannister, the Oxford medical student, over Fred Wilt and Don Gehrmann, America's best milers, and his capture of the Benjamin Franklin Trophy. Bannister's brilliant performance, which clipped 3½ seconds from the record of this race set up by Glen Cunningham in 1934, augurs well for British prospects at the next Olympic Games. Bannister was content to take the first two laps in modest time, but he cut loose on the last circuit and a half, striding right away from his rivals. This was Bannister's fastest mile to date, his previous best having been 4·09 in New Zealand last year. Afterwards he told reporters he thought he could have run 4·05, had it been necessary.

THE CLIMAX OF SOME HIGH FINANCE: Henri Dilasser, accused of harvesting 500,000,000 francs in various frauds, seen as he was led away by a police officer in the corridor of the Palais de Justice in Paris, shortly after his arrival from Venezuela following extradition. He is followed by Alex Belowsky, known as Beleau, charged as Dilasser's accomplice. They are accused of rigging up fictitious corporations, passing worthless cheques and of fraudulent bankruptcy.

MANY INVENTIONS IN PARIS—ONE OF THE EXHIBITS AT THE ANNUAL CONCOURS LEPINE WAS THIS ONE-MAN SUBMARINE, INVENTED AND BUILT BY A PARISIAN MECHANIC: Every year an exhibition is held on the banks of the Seine at which French inventors can display their productions. This is the forty-second, and includes 638 exhibits invented in the last year. Jean Rousseau is the inventor and builder of the one-man submarine illustrated *above* and *on the right*. The Paris police department would not allow him to carry out diving tests in the Seine. Rousseau built the tiny craft in order to test an escape apparatus in the form of a diving-bell.

THE TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN GITLOW: The former leader of the American Communists is seen (left) giving evidence before the Subversive Activities Control Board (a new organisation in Washington) regarding Communist organisation in the United States. The hearings are being held with a view to determining whether members of the Communist Party in America should be forced to register as part of a foreign-controlled agency under the terms of the 1950 Internal Security Act. Gitlow declared that the Soviet Union had a highly efficient machine operating clandestinely in the United States as early as 1921, twelve years before the United States had established diplomatic relations with that country. The offices were at 110, West Fortieth Street, New York, and it was there that C. A. K. Martens established himself as unofficial Ambassador. At the start of the hearing before the new Control Board, Gitlow testified he had spent three years in Sing Sing and Dannemora Prisons in New York on a five-year conviction of criminal anarchy.

NEW YORK'S FOURTH ANNUAL LOYALTY DAY PARADE SPONSORED BY THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS: White Russian Cossacks passing the reviewing stand at the junction of Fifth Avenue and East 67th Street during the big parade which was watched by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur (fresh from his triumphs in Chicago and Milwaukee), and by Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York. The police estimated that the spectators totalled 1,000,000. As in former years, the keynote of the parade was loyalty to the United States and opposition to Communism—a theme that was spelled out on banners and floats and in martial music. General MacArthur (who is seen in the centre of the reviewing stand next to the Mayor of New York) arose from his seat as soon as the mounted escort drew abreast, and he was still on his feet two hours later. He saluted the colours scrupulously each time they went by and waved in recognition to every unit that cheered him. Most of the time he stood with his left hand in a pocket of his trench coat, his right raised with the palm half-open. The General smiled grimly when a man made up as Marshal Stalin marched by, hauling a cardboard cannon bearing the label, "Made in the U.S.S.R." The man wore a placard proclaiming peace. The group of horsemen in Cossack uniforms also caught his attention, as did a group of marchers who carried such signs as "Clean Up America of Red Rats" and "Every Communist a Moscow Spy."

A "TITOIST" COMMUNIST ON TRIAL IN BERLIN—BEARDED KARL-HEINZ SCHOLZ CHATS WITH HIS LAWYER DURING A RECESS IN HIS TRIAL BEFORE A WEST-GERMAN COURT: Scholz, the self-styled leader of a "Titoist" Communist Party, is being charged with kidnapping, fraud and illegal possession of weapons. When a Berlin police official in 1945, he was accused of delivering anti-Communists into Soviet hands. He was appointed a police inspector by the Russians when they occupied Berlin and only left when the Western Allies took over their zones. Two years ago, Scholz broke with the Russians and founded his anti-Soviet Communist party, which was never recognised by the Allies. He calls his party the Independent Workers' Party, but the organisation has no connection with that of the same name which was founded recently in Western Germany.

MRS. VERA WEIZMANN, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL, LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDING TO HER SON, THE LATE MICHAEL WEIZMANN, AT KFAR ANASSI (THE PRESIDENT'S VILLAGE), IN UPPER GALILEE: Michael Weizmann fell in the World War while serving with the R.A.F. The memorial to him will take the form of a cultural centre with a library and guest rooms. Present at the foundation-stone laying was the British Military Attaché.

THE CASPIAN EXCAVATIONS
WHERE THE WORLD'S OLDEST SKELETONS HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

Important Discoveries in Northern Iran, at Jericho, and in the City of Marib, Stronghold of the Queen of Sheba—American Expeditions at Work

THE SCENE OF DRAMATIC DISCOVERIES FOUR MILES FROM THE SHORES OF THE CASPIAN SEA IN NORTHERN PERSIA: *Left*—An interior section of the Belt Cave, where archæological expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, headed by Dr. Carleton S. Coon, has made a series of remarkable finds in excavations which have b going on since 1949. The latest discovery, announced last week, was of three skeletons which it is thought may be 75,000 years old. Professor Coon, who found remains while digging with a Harvard undergraduate, says the men came from a cultured community who had mastered the art of fire-lighting and farming. Righ The entrance to the Belt Cave, which stands about 120 ft. above the Caspian sea-level. Over 31,000 separate objects and pieces have been unearthed in the Belt C

Many theories may be upset by the latest archæological news from the Caspian Sea, where Professor Carleton Coon has recently returned to continue his researches and, by all accounts, has unearthed skeletons which may be 75,000 years old, but which possess brain cavities which are only slightly smaller than those of present-day man. These people, it appears, belonged to a cultural community who had mastered the art of fire-lighting.

Further news of these latest discoveries is now awaited, but details of Dr. Coon's earlier researches on the same site by the Caspian are now available, and reveal that his expedition organised for the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, which began operations in 1949, has exceeded all expectations. Dr. Coon, who is Curator of General Ethnology at the Museum, has issued a detailed technical report following analysis of his finds by leading scientists and scholars. He reveals the existence 8,000 years ago, by the shores of the Caspian, of a well-developed agricultural and food-producing economy. As a result, the recorded beginning of agriculture and the domesticating of animals has been rolled back more than 1,300 years.

Dr. Coon and his party, which worked at various cave sites in Persia from June until November 1949, found thousands of animal bones, human remains and artifacts, including sickle blades for cutting grain, buried in a cave, known as the Belt Cave, located on a hillside four miles south of the Caspian Sea, near the village of Behshahr, about 50 miles from the Russian border. It was early this year that Dr. Coon returned to the cave site and began the excavations which have now yielded even more spectacular results.

The period of the prehistoric people concerned in the first finds has been fixed, according to Dr. Coon, at about 6050 B.C. This age determination was made by Dr. Willard F. Libby, nuclear physicist at the University of Chicago, following his measurement of the radio-active carbon 14 content of many of the charred bones excavated in the Belt Cave.

Over 31,000 separate pieces and objects have been unearthed in the Belt Cave, a large part of which have been sent to the Museum in Philadelphia after initial sorting, examination and classification at the site. These include thousands of pieces of animal bones of both mature and young goats, sheep, pigs, cows, gazelles, oxen, seals and dogs; various human remains of Neanderthal man; and hundreds upon hundreds of artifacts, including blades, saws, knives, scrapers, needles, sickles, chisels, fleshers and other man-made implements, chipped from flint cores or carved from antlers and horns; milling stones and mortars made from sandstone; and jewellery fashioned from sea shells.

It is significant that the area in which the Belt Cave is located, near the southern coastline of the Caspian Sea, had an ideal temperate climate for early agriculture in the Neolithic period. Protected to the south by a mountain range, it never freezes in that area and there is adequate rainfall.

The mouth of the Belt Cave is about 100 yards south of the highway from Firuz Kuh Pass to Gurgan and about 120 ft. above the Caspian Sea. The cave is about 20 ft. deep with a level floor. Only a portion of it has been excavated thus far by Dr. Coon.

In excavating the cave a total of twenty-eight layers or levels, each of 20 centimetres in depth, were successively unearthed during the 1949 season. Great care was taken to record and classify the hundreds of objects found in each level. Accurate quantitative and qualitative data were kept on all pieces deposited in every level. According to Dr. Coon's estimate, the deposits unearthed in all twenty-eight levels indicate human occupation of the cave from the Lower and Upper Mesolithic through the Neolithic periods.

In the analysis and study of the animal bones it was found that those from the lower, more ancient layers were preponderantly the remains of full-grown, mature animals, indicating that in this early period during Mesolithic times wild animals were hunted for their meat and skins, and thus most of those killed were the older and heavier ones. Then, in the later Neolithic levels, the ratio of the large bones of mature animals which were uncovered to that of small bones of young animals was reversed to the extent that the great majority were the remains of immature animals. These facts indicated to Dr. Coon first, that the herding of animals for their meat preceded either herding or domestication for milk and wool. Secondly, along with evidence from certain artifacts found in corresponding levels, they show that, as the inhabitants began to cultivate the soil and grow grain, the older animals were domesticated and kept for their secondary products while many of the younger ones were slaughtered. These secondary animal products were chiefly milk from goats and sheep, sheep's wool and goat's hair.

From the thousands of animal bones dug up it appears, according to Dr. Coon, that the goat was the earliest animal to be domesticated, followed closely by the sheep, and that the pig and ox came later.

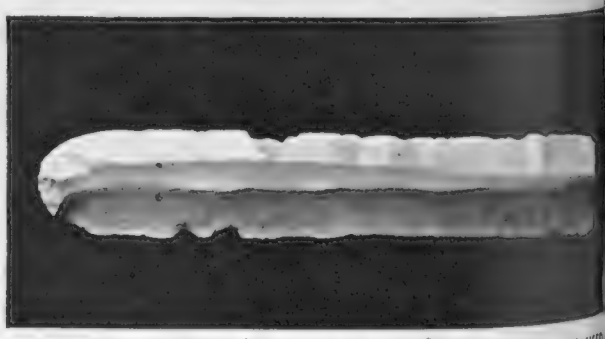
Over 17,000 pieces of flint, including 581 flint implements, have so far been removed from the Belt Cave. During the Lower Mesolithic period this cave was definitely a flint factory. Three kinds of blades were found: coarse blades, usually short, broad and thick from the Mesolithic; slender, irregular blades, suitable for use as knives; and fine, flat, parallel-edged blades which marked the perfection of the flint-maker's art.

Many pieces of extremely primitive baked pottery were found in the Neolithic levels of the Belt Cave. In an analysis of these crude potsherds made by Dr. Frederick Matson, Professor of Ceramics at Pennsylvania State College, it appears possible that when they were fired, they may have been tempered with chaff, another evidence of the growing and culture of grain.

In a lower level of the Mesolithic period the skull of a twelve-year-old girl of the Neanderthal type, as well as the remains of two adults, have been unearthed.

As a result of the discoveries in the Belt Cave and the subsequent careful study and analysis by over a dozen scientists and scholars, Dr. Coon has been able to trace scientifically the transition of these early people over a long span of time from hunting tribes, during Mesolithic times, over to the adoption of a food-producing and agricultural economy which existed in the later Neolithic about 8,000 years ago.

THE RECONSTRUCTED SKULL OF A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL WH LIVED OVER 10,000 YEARS AGO DURING MESOLITHIC TIME IN PERSIA: This was one of the earlier discoveries made on th shores of the Caspian by the archæological expedition from the Universit of Pennsylvania Museum, preceding the latest announcement of th discovery of three skeletons which may be as much as 75,000 years old



THIS VERY FINE SHARP BLADE, WHICH IS 3 INS. LONG, WAS USE TO REAP GRAIN BY THE INHABITANTS OF PERSIA OVER 8,00 YEARS AGO, DURING NEOLITHIC TIMES: The upper edge of th blade is coated with a shiny deposit of silica, which was emitted fro the grain stems as they were cut, and this is one of the many evidence found in the Belt Cave, by the shores of the Caspian, of an early food producing economy, one of the earliest ever recorded in man's histor

The LUXURY PALACE of JERICHO

Where Americans Have Unearthed the Thirty-six-Room Residence of Herod

On left—
THE LARGEST ANCIENT PALACE YET UNEARTHED IN PALESTINE: This is a general view of the excavations carried out by the expedition of the American Schools of Oriental Research at Jericho. It is a Roman palace, believed to have been built in the era of Herod the Great, and contains the remains of thirty-six luxurious rooms and elaborate baths. Dying tomato plants in the thin soil over the walls led to the discovery of this Roman building measuring 284 ft. long and 152 ft. wide. The paving has proved to be well preserved and many important architectural fragments have been brought to light. During the days of Herod the Great, Jericho was a beautiful city, surrounded with gardens and with such an abundance of palms that it was called the City of Palms. It remained a place of importance until the Jewish wars, when it was reduced to ruins. The groves of Jericho were given by Antony to Cleopatra and when they passed to Herod the Great, who received the patronage of Antony, he took up residence there and beautified the place. On the fall of Antony, Herod managed to secure a continuance of favour from Augustus, obtaining the title of King of Judæa, and also an accession of territory. From 31 B.C. his reign was undisturbed, and Herod indulged his love of magnificence in architecture.

EXPLORING THE QUEEN OF SHEBA'S CAPITAL—MEMBERS OF THE WENDELL PHILLIPS ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION AT WORK IN THE ARABIAN CITY OF MARIB, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN EXCAVATIONS AND IN THE STUDY OF INSCRIPTIONS. *Left*—The ancient Sabæan wall at Marib. On it are important Himyaritic inscriptions relating to ancient Arabian civilisation. *Right*—Dr. V. de Miguard, surgeon, of Hollywood, Mr. Wendell Phillips, leader of the expedition, which is sponsored by the American Foundation for the Study of Man, and Mr. Charles McCollum, Field Director, of California, seen beside the 30-ft. pillars of the Temple of the Moon God.

Marib was celebrated in ancient times for its great dam, built, according to tradition, by the Queen of Sheba, and the bursting of which in A.D. 120 is said to have led to the abandonment of the city, the population moving westward to found a new Himyaritic kingdom at Sana. Some say, indeed, that this was the beginning of Arab history proper. The rock-cut inscriptions and ruins of Marib have never been fully surveyed, and it is hoped that the present expedition led by the American archæologist, Wendell Phillips, will fill important gaps in our knowledge. So far the expedition has surveyed two temples, hitherto unrecorded, and has set to work on a number of inscriptions. It was the Frenchman L. Arnaud who was the first European to visit the Southern Jauf and to report on Marib's rock-cut inscriptions, but it was not until 1870 that a competent archæologist, J. Halevy, was able to carry out any complete exploration there. It was Halevy who found the famous dam constructed by the Himyarites across the West Shibwan to provide their water supply, and he explored the nearby ruins of Medinat an Nahas, so called from its numerous inscriptions on brass plates. Another explorer who visited Marib in the last century, and one who achieved more for science in the Yemen than any traveller since Niebuhr, was the Austrian archæologist E. Glaser (1855-1908). He reached Marib in 1889 under Turkish escort, and there he obtained, during a stay of thirty days, a large number of new Himyaritic inscriptions. The present expedition, sponsored by the American Foundation for the Study of Man, has been granted permission to dig by the King of the Yemen.

THE PONDOMISI ASCOT

AN EAGERLY CONTESTED ANNUAL EVENT IN THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, TO WHICH, IN ALL THEIR FINERY, THRONG THE NATIVES OF TWENTY-SEVEN DISTRICTS

On a gentle slope, on one of the rolling hills in the Transkei, there is held, once a year, a race meeting unique in South Africa. For thirty-eight years without a break, this meeting, the Ascot of Pondoland, has been held and attended by thousands of natives from the twenty-seven districts of the United Transkeian Territories of the Cape Province.

In 1912, Mr. Lawrence P. Moore, a young trader, advertised among the natives that on December 26 there would be a race meeting for native horses. Being a keen horseman himself, he wanted to encourage the native to take more than a domestic interest in his horse, and also to provide something in the way of sport for himself and his family.

The first meeting was held at Tyira, in the Qumbu district. Later, in 1916, it was moved to Moore's Post and then to Black Hill. At this latter site, also in the Qumbu district, the meetings continue to be held. To-day "Notiki," as Mr. Lawrence Moore is lovingly known to the natives, is assisted by his two sons, Mr. Mervyn Moore and Mr. Basil Moore.

In 1935 the Moores realised that this event was now a tradition in the Transkei. It was in that year Mr. Moore suggested that the race be held on Christmas Day; but the natives said "No." Christmas Day was the Christmas of human beings,

OVER THE ROLLING HILLS OF THE TRANSKEI THE RIDERS FORGATHER FOR THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR, THE ASCOT OF PONDOLAND: This meeting has been held in the Transkeian Territories of the Cape Province of South Africa for thirty-eight years without a break.

THREE ENTRIES FOR ONE OF THE RACES ARE ESCORTED TO THE PADDOCK BY SUPPORTERS: Much secrecy surrounds the preparation of the entrants. Those who accompany the entrants chant as they ride along, and the chanting reaches a crescendo on arrival at the paddock.

December 26 was "Notiki's" Christmas for the horses.

For this event of the year, the natives begin preparations in October. There is training to be done, and, no less important, there are straw hats, umbrellas, buckled belts, coloured handkerchiefs, black stockings and yards of striped Salinpore to be bought; for the Pondomisi Ascot is both a social and a sporting event. In later years black bloomers have become fashionable. These are required for the young ladies, the "debutantes," as the natives have now made this day into a great fashion parade for their womenfolk. Indeed, all young women *must* attend this meeting in all their glad rags before they are allowed to go through the tribal coming-of-age.

Bedecked in their straw hats, eight yards of Salinpore and beads, their stockinged legs ornamented with feathered and tufted anklets, the women arrive for the festivities, and they forgather on the highest slopes above the race track, a magnificent stretch of downland in the Qumbu district. Here there is much singing and feasting. Here, also, one sees the older women in their red blankets and hide skirts dancing to the music of traditional tunes.

While the women-folk enjoy themselves, immersed in their social obligations, the men are down on the race track, and the hubbub to a distant observer is little different from that at Ascot, Epsom, Doncaster, or any other racecourse during a big meeting. There are races for colts, fillies, ponies, mares (imazi) and big horses (ingungela), also for mixed colts and fillies, and mixed ponies and mares. The last race of the day is for all-comers.

Each entrant is hidden away from the opposing factions until submitted to the judges. The horses are brought forward surrounded by hundreds of riders, a chanting escort of enthusiastic supporters.

The Moores decide the age of the horse submitted and act as judges. Upon acceptance for the race, the jockey is given a numbered card and away he goes to report to the starter, again accompanied by his respective supporters, chanting to keep away the evil spirits.

They 're off! Here again the roar is as at Ascot, Epsom or Doncaster. The hubbub of the thousands of onlookers increases, until there is a sustained roar as the horses near the winning-post. Down the track the field thunders, the horses urged on by their riders, who may be as young as nine years and wearing nothing but a shirt and riding barebacked.

After each race there is much delay, for the winner must be escorted to the judges and duly acclaimed. Prizes are blankets, trousers, shirts and sometimes cash.

At last the long and thrilling day is done, and over the downlands parties of riders and on foot can be seen wending their homeward way. The winners are jubilant and go chanting on their way; the losers, bearing no malice, but hopeful that their day will come, chant accordingly.

ON RACE DAYS THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TRANSKEI EMERGE IN ALL THEIR FINERY TO TAKE PART IN WHAT IS A VERITABLE FASHION PARADE: *Left*—A party of young dandies mounted on their ponies watch the racing from an elevated position on the Transkei downlands. *Right*—A party of girls arriving in all their finery and carrying banners made up of handkerchiefs.

FIGHTING OUT THE FINISH OF THE BIG RACE OF THE DAY: Two ingungela (big horses) and their riders who, despite the fact that they ride bareback, show considerable powers of jockeyship. There are races for colts, fillies, ponies, mares and big horses, and at the end of the meeting there is one contest which is open to all-comers.

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ATOMIC WARFARE DEFENCE PRECAUTIONS IN AMERICA—THE ENTRANCE TO A VAST UNDERGROUND SHELTER AT LINLITHGO, NEW YORK: The main entrance will be in the shaft at the left, where a 36-ton steel door containing a time lock will be installed. The shelter is being built by the Knaust Brothers at the site of one of the world's largest areas for the cultivation of mushrooms. In the event of the use of atomic weapons the shelter would be used for the protection of valuable records, intricate machinery, historical books, and prominent works of art. The shelter consists of 1,000 concrete vaults, which are air-conditioned and equipped with scores of safety devices. The first 400 vaults of the 1,000,000-dollar enterprise were expected to be ready at the beginning of May. In front of the main entrance will be erected an administration building and guard house.

AMERICA BUILDS AN ATOMIC SHELTER

The Erection of a Series of Deep Concrete Vaults at the Mushroom-growing Area of Linlithgo, N.Y.

ONE OF THE GALLERIES OF THE NEW SHELTER: Workmen are seen applying a waterproofing solution on the walls of a gallery below Linlithgo. In the background are some of the steel doors which open on to the storage vaults.

FOUR HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE SURFACE: The men are erecting vault partitions in one of the shelter bays. Long passages will connect each vault to the main entrance where the executive offices of the Iron Mountain Atomic Storage Corporation will be located.

GRAND FALLS, PRODUCT OF THE ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GO-AHEAD TOWN IN THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND : Cars are seen parked at the kerb outside one of the principal stores at Grand Falls. The town owes its origin and prosperity to the pulp and paper mills established in 1910 by the Company created by Lord Northcliffe and his brother, Lord Rothermere. It is now two years since Newfoundland, Britain's oldest colony, became Canada's youngest Province, and, needless to say, she was welcomed into the Confederation in generous fashion. It is too early yet to say how union with Canada is working out, but the majority are agreed that in the long run the experiment will be to the advantage of Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND: CANADA'S TENTH PROVINCE, TWO YEARS AFTER UNION

How the Former Dominion is Faring Under the New Regime; A Vast Impact Upon Industry, Agriculture, and the Life of the People

In April 1949 citizens of Ottawa, capital of the Dominion of Canada, gathered on Parliament Hill to welcome Newfoundland as a new Province of the Canadian Confederation. So ended Newfoundland's independent existence, and for Britain's oldest colony there began a new era which was of her own choosing, as union with Canada was the result of a referendum. The voting had been close, however, with 78,323 deciding in favour of confederation and 71,334 asking for a return to responsible government. Needless to say, some members of that powerful minority did not accept the new situation, which they preferred to call annexation, without a great deal of grousing and a sense of bitterness.

Now, after two years, things have begun to settle down in Canada's tenth Province, but there is still a medley of opinions on Confederation, and people still talk about the good old B.C. days (Before Confederation).

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and in the early days of the sixteenth century Portuguese, Spanish and French fishing fleets appeared around its grim coasts. In the seventeenth century English colonists established themselves there, and British sovereignty was ceded in 1713.

From that day onwards there was always a party in Newfoundland eager for union with Canada; but, on the other hand, the sturdy independents remained in the majority. At the election in 1869 the party favouring Confederation was defeated by a very large majority at the polls, and after that at least one other serious attempt at union failed.

In 1933 Newfoundland lost her power of self-determination, owing to the deeply-tangled financial situation; this suspension of the Constitution being contained in the Newfoundland Bill.

After the Second World War Newfoundland moved steadily towards Confederation with Canada, but the issue was still in doubt, as from 1941 onwards Newfoundland's budget had shown a healthy surplus and the protagonists of self-Government were beginning to raise their heads once again.

In fulfilment of the British Government's pledge that the constitutional position should be re-examined after the war, a National Convention of forty-four members was elected by universal suffrage, and it was this Convention, through many tortuous paths and in the face of much recrimination, which examined the whole situation, made its reports and paved the way for the final referendum.

In due course the decision went in favour of union with Canada, and the Dominion received Newfoundland as her tenth Province

SLUM DWELLINGS IN ST. JOHN'S : Although Newfoundland has many fine homes and many comfortable homes, this sort of scene is repeated too often for local pride, and supports the viewpoint of those who claim that Confederation with Canada can be a boon if it is helpful only in raising the standard of housing. St. John's is much the largest centre of population in Newfoundland. It was founded by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1582. The present population is between 60,000 and 70,000.

ANDING UPON QUEEN'S BATTERY OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN'S: The city presents a fair prospect from these heights. St. John's has had a turbulent history. Twice it was seized by the French, and it was used by the British fleet during the wars against the American colonies.

IN THE PULPIT OF A SWORD-FISHING BOAT: Two youngsters looking out across the harbour at Rose Blanche on the south coast of Newfoundland. The shallow-peaked box-like houses are typical of Newfoundland.

LOLLING IN THE OPEN-AIR FISH MARKET AT ST. JOHN'S: This is hardly a busy scene, and opponents of Confederation would point to it, no doubt, as an example of what unemployment insurance is doing to the morale of the Newfoundland fisherman. It is argued that the new doles have been the curse of industry, but others aver that living standards have been raised notably.

on terms which were notably generous. Under the terms of the Confederation Agreement Canada assumed Newfoundland's public debt, and annual subsidies were granted to the new Province. At the same time Canada assumed responsibility for the operation of the Newfoundland Railway (which had been showing an annual deficit of 2,500,000 dollars), and also took over steamship and other marine services, postal and tele-communication services, fisheries administration, the broadcasting system, civil aviation, defence, veterans' affairs, customs and excise.

Newfoundland entered this new era still enjoying the economic prosperity resulting from wartime activities. Fishing, newsprint and mining industries were still operating at full capacity in the year of union, and exports commanded high prices.

Since then, however, conditions have not remained wholly favourable. There have been some losses in the fishing industry, and forest operations have been curtailed owing to the conditions in the British market for newsprint. In another six years a Royal Commission is to examine the economic situation of the new Province, and by then it should be possible to assess just how well it is gearing itself to the Canadian economy.

The general consensus of opinion is that Confederation will prove itself in the long run. Big business, however, is sternly critical of the family-allowance distribution and unemployment doles. It is urged that neither are in the spirit of robust Newfoundland independence. Some of the farmers, too, have not a good word to say for Confederation. "It is ruinous," they urge. "It means the end of commercial farming."

On the other hand, there are many people, for the most part humble folk, who see that Newfoundland at long last has a chance to come into line with the standards of living of the mainland.

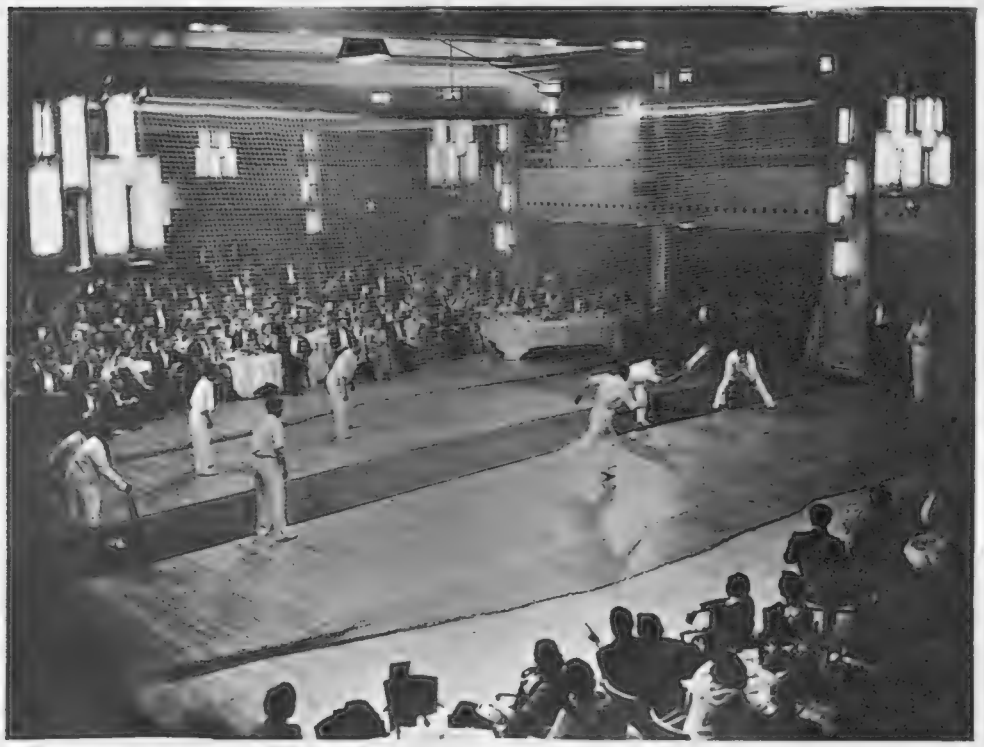
One thing everyone is agreed upon. They are glad to have seen the back of the Commission Government and the end of uncertainty. Canada's tenth Province must now forge ahead as part of a great Confederation. Fortunately, in Ottawa there are many friendly voices raised on her behalf. Newfoundland is not to be left out in the cold.

ON THESE FLAKES OF WATTLES THE COD CAUGHT OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST IS PUT OUT TO DRY IN THE OPEN AIR AFTER BEING SPLIT, BEHEADED AND SALTED: The fish are spread out on a sunny morning and taken in at night. They will be taken out again the next morning, which constitutes a vast amount of handling for such a very low-priced product.

HOME NEWS IN THE FIRST WEEK OF BRITAIN'S FESTIVAL

The Royal Visit to the B.I.F.; A Burlesque Cricket Match; York Mystery Plays for the Festival; and the Rochester Dickens' Pageant

THE KING AND QUEEN TOUR THE EARLS COURT SECTION OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR OF FESTIVAL YEAR: Their Majesties at the American stand, where they were shown cuttings of British advertisements, comparing the prices in the two countries. Showing them the cuttings is Mr. William Batt, of E.C.A. This year's B.I.F., which opened simultaneously in London and Birmingham, coincided with the first few days of the Festival of Britain. For that reason it was planned on a much larger scale and the visitors were able to see what was probably the greatest and best display of British textiles ever assembled in one exhibition. Prominent features were the displays of fabrics and weaves which had been produced from synthetic materials. Some of the designs on the fabrics included representations of scenes of the Festival of Britain. The furnishing section included displays of modern cabinet-making, household utensils and a show of inexpensive carpets.



A BURLESQUE CRICKET MATCH ON THE DANCE FLOOR OF A LONDON HOTEL: The Lord's Taverners, an Association of Cricket Spectators, hold their ball at the Grosvenor House, Park Lane, and challenge the "Rest of the World" to a cricket "match." Those taking part included Norman Yardley, F. G. Mann, Beverley Lyon, Hugh Bartlett and Billy Griffith, while in this picture Bill Edrich ("Rest of the World") is seen as he made a sweep to leg off a ball from Basil Radford (Lord's Taverners). Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret attended the ball, which was held in aid of the National Playing Fields Association. For safety reasons a net was suspended from the ceiling and the players used a wicket of wavering stumps. No one seemed to be quite sure of the rules, but after a great match it was announced that the Taverners had won.

QUEEN MARY TOURS THE EARLS COURT EXHIBITION IN A WHEEL-CHAIR: Her Majesty, who was welcomed to the Exhibition by Sir Hartley Shawcross, was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Kent, Princess Alexandra and Prince Michael of Kent. It may be remembered that at last year's British Industries Fair Queen Mary used a wheel-chair for the last part of her three-hour tour. Queen Mary, who will be eighty-four on May 26, has always been the Fair's most enthusiastic patron, and she has missed it only once during the many years it has been staged.

THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN TELECINEMA OPENS ITS DOORS TO SHOW THE FIRST THREE-DIMENSIONAL PICTURES: Wearing stereoscopic spectacles the spectators watch the films in the specially designed building alongside the other South Bank Festival pavilions. *On left*—This picture shows the face of the three-dimensional screen as Bruce Belfrage (left) interviews Compton Mackenzie. The interview was taking place in the foyer of the telecinema at the same moment as it was being displayed within on the three-dimensional screen. The cinema is being used for the performance of current events at the Exhibition site, for the showing of documentary films and for demonstrations of the novel equipment it contains. The telecinema is also presenting to its audiences a new kind of film sound track, which incorporates the latest magnetic medium. This causes the sound to issue at will from any part of the screen or from the back or ceiling of the auditorium. Coupled with this "sound-in-space" is a "picture-in-space"—a three-dimensional movie which appears to the spectator to reach out from the screen over the audience in front and also to stretch back behind the plane of the screen into the far distance. The method of achieving this effect involves projection, through polarising filters, of two complementary images on the screen representing the left- and right-eye views. For this reason the audience is being provided with specially designed glasses which separate out the two images.

YORKSHIRE'S COUNTY TOWN PREPARES FOR THE FESTIVAL—A DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE YORK MYSTERY PLAYS AMID THE RUINS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, AN ELEVENTH-CENTURY BENEDICTINE FOUNDATION: *On left*—The Adoration of the Shepherds, one of the scenes in the great drama, tracing man's history from the creation. *On right*—Mary (Mary Ure) and Joseph (Leonard Pickering) portrayed in a scene of the Nativity. Other scenes include the Healing of a Blind Man and the Welcoming of Our Lord to Jerusalem. The plays were originally performed on every Corpus Christi Day. The ruins of St. Mary's stand in the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

The whole cycle of the York mystery plays, which is to be revived for the first time since 1580, will be performed at York as part of the Festival of Britain from June 3 to June 17. Originally the plays were acted on a series of two-decker wagons called "pageants," and each craft or trade guild owned and decorated its own "pageant" to suit its own play. In the forthcoming production Mr. E. Martin Browne has compressed the forty-eight plays which compose the cycle into a version which will take about three hours to perform. The great drama of man's history will be shown in the same proportions as in the original script, with the Creation and the Fall as its beginning, the life of Christ as its climax, and the Last Judgment as *dénouement*.

AN HONORARY OXFORD DEGREE FOR THE PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY AT LEYDEN UNIVERSITY, HOLLAND: Professor Jan Hendrik Oort (left) seen with the Public Orator, T. F. Higham, after receiving the degree of Doctor of Science, "Honoris Causa," at the ceremony in the Sheldonian Theatre. In presenting Professor Oort to Convocation the Public Orator described him as one who had covered an immense field in his researches, and who had made outstanding discoveries. The usual procession which takes place at the time of the conferment of honours, was not held as Professor Oort was the only person to receive a degree at the ceremony. In the evening Professor Oort delivered the Halley lecture on the origin and development of comets.

CHARACTERS IN THE DICKENS FESTIVAL PAGEANT WHICH IS TO BE HELD IN ROCHESTER'S CASTLE GROUNDS, FROM JUNE 16 TO 23: From left to right outside the Bull Hotel (of Pickwickian fame), Rochester, Kent, are the players who take the parts of Rachel Wardle; Alfred Jingle; Mary, the maid; Mr. Pickwick and Fanny Squeers. The pageant will have a cast of 2,000 players and will consist of eleven episodes, together with a prologue and an epilogue. It will be staged every weekday afternoon and on certain evenings. The setting for the pageant will be on the lawns beneath the great Norman Castle Keep where Rochester's Historical Pageant of 1931 was staged. The performers are drawn from local dramatic clubs and other organisations, including Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, the Royal Navy and the Royal Engineers. The prologue will tell briefly of the City of Rochester and its Dickensian associations, and will be followed by the arrival on May 13, 1827, of Mr. Pickwick to the City and to that famous hostelry, the Bull. After the arrival follows the Ball and the Duel Scene between Dr. Slammer and the gallant Winkle, (who, without any idea of what it was all about, was prepared to fight to the death). The Field Day, in which, somehow or another, Pickwick and his friends get isolated between the opposing forces, will provide an exciting spectacle, with over 200 soldiers and their ladies taking part.

HERALDING THE FIRST OF MAY AT OXFORD—THE CHOIR OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE CHAPEL SEEN IN THE QUADRANGLE AFTER THE SERVICE AT THE TOP OF THE TOWER: The traditional service on the feast of St. Philip and St. James was this year attended by some 200 people who climbed to the top of the chapel tower on which the ceremony took place. From seven o'clock in the morning groups of Morris Dancers were to be seen in the city streets as they took part in the celebrations.

THE DAUGHTER OF SIR MICHAEL BALCON MARRIES A POET: Miss Jill Angela Henrietta Balcon, actress daughter of Sir Michael Balcon, the film producer, and Mr. Cecil Day Lewis, seen after their wedding at Kensington Register Office. Mr. Lewis's previous marriage was dissolved.

OLIVIER and CLEOPATRA

Festival Plays and Films; Sarah Churchill on Broadway; Greer Garson Becomes a Citizen of the United States

SARAH CHURCHILL IN A BROADWAY COMEDY: Mr. Winston Churchill's actress daughter reads telegrams in her dressing-room at the Morosco Theatre after her successful appearance in *Gramercy Ghost*. John Cecil Howe, who wrote *Three Men on a Horse*, is the author of the new comedy about a ghost of the Revolutionary War, condemned to haunt Gramercy Park, who falls in love with a contemporary resident of the district. He is invisible and inaudible to everyone except his love, in the manner of Noël Coward's *Blythe Spirit*. Sarah Churchill scored a personal success in the part of Nancy Willard. Her stage career, begun in 1936 when she was one of the chorus of *Follow the Sun*, was interrupted when she joined the W.A.A.F. during the war. Since then she has toured in England and played in a film in Hollywood.

"CÆSAR AND CLEOPATRA": Sir Laurence and Lady Olivier in his revival of the Shaw play which had its first night at the St. James's Theatre last Thursday. It was followed on Friday with *Antony and Cleopatra*, in which Lady Olivier plays her second Cleopatra.

Sir Laurence Olivier's contributions to the Festival season of the London theatre are his productions of George Bernard Shaw's *Cæsar and Cleopatra* and Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. After the openings of the two plays this week, they will be done as a repertory, each being played for four performances a week. Lady Olivier plays the two Cleopatras and is the first actress to do so in a repertory of this kind. Sir Laurence is her partner in each play as Cæsar and as Antony. The plays were seen for a fortnight at the Opera House, Manchester, before they came to London, and were played to packed and enthusiastic audiences. Since their last appearances on the London stage, the Oliviers have not been idle. They went together to Hollywood, where each completed a film.

GREER GARSON BECOMES AN AMERICAN CITIZEN: The celebrated stage and film actress signs her United States citizenship papers in the Federal Court at Abilene, Texas. In private life she is Mrs. E. E. Fogelson, wife of a Texas oil magnate. Greer Garson was born in County Down, Northern Ireland. Before starting her stage career she took a B.A. degree with honours at London University. Her first appearance was at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre in 1932, and her first London appearance was at the Open-Air Theatre in Regent's Park in 1934. She was soon established as a leading actress. She went to Hollywood, where her many successes included the part of Mrs. Miniver.

MOTORING IN THE '90'S: William Friese-Greene, inventor of moving photographs, has to manhandle his car while on honeymoon. Robert Donat and Margaret Johnston in a scene from *The Magic Box*, the Festival film, produced by Ronald Neame and directed by John Boulting. This is the film in which nearly all the British stars of stage and screen make an appearance, often in minor parts, and ranging, alphabetically, from Renée Asherson to Emlyn Williams. Robert Donat plays Friese-Greene; Maria Schell his first wife, and Margaret Johnston his second.

THE WEST BERLIN RALLY—THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN THE PLATZ DER REPUBLIK BETWEEN THE RUINS OF THE REICHSTAG AND OF THE KROLL OPERA HOUSE: *On left and right*—Two views of the great gathering of about 500,000 people who came together informally to hear the speechmaking, which lasted for about three hours. The demonstration passed off peacefully, and there was no clash with the rival show in the Soviet Sector of East Berlin, less than a mile away, where about 900,000 people gathered for what proved to be a very different display, for the most part consisting of organised marching by German youth organisations.

MAY DAY RIVALRY in BERLIN

Demonstrations in the East and West Sectors of the City, a Contrast in Techniques

East and West Berlin, standing at the cross-roads of Europe, where Communism comes face to face with Western Democracy, were once again the scene of May Day gatherings, and the contrast between the non-compulsory demonstration in the Platz der Republik and the elaborate marching and counter-marching in the new Marx-Engels Platz was, as in the past, plain to see. The Eastern demonstration lasted for six hours. It was efficiently organised and vast in extent, but there were few signs of enthusiasm either among the demonstrators or the spectators (of whom perhaps there were fewer than in 1950)

In West Germany the Communists were also active, but not particularly successful in their propaganda of making May Day a striking anti-militarisation day. In the Länder they had no meetings or marches of their own, but non-Communist trade unions staged demonstrations in nearly every important West German town. The speakers, needless to say, were loud in their denunciation of the rise of the neo Nazis in the West.

MARCHING TO THE DEMONSTRATION IN THE SOVIET SECTOR OF BERLIN: Schoolchildren, carrying banners and portraits of Stalin and the Polish President, as they made their way to the new Marx-Engels Platz on the site of the Royal Palace. The Eastern demonstration lasted for six hours, and bore evidence of highly efficient organisation.

FATHER JOE IS BORNE ON HIGH AMONG THE EAST BERLIN MULTITUDES: A giant portrait of Stalin in the great parade, an elaborate march-past of workers, school-children, the "Free" German Youth, the "People's" police, and all other organisations before Herr Grotewohl, the Prime Minister, and members of his Government.

THIS WAS THE DELEGATION FROM KÖPENICK: Köpenick, which lies 10 miles south-east of Berlin, was just one of many urban districts sending representatives to the great gathering in East Berlin. Forty-five years ago Köpenick leapt into world prominence when Wilhelm Voigt (the Captain of Köpenick), cobbler and ex-convict, perpetrated a tremendous hoax, raiding the office of the burgo-master, appropriating money from the Treasury, and sending the town officials to the guard-house.

UNDER THE HAMMER FOR THE FOURTH TIME SINCE THE WAR—HADLOW CASTLE, NEAR TONBRIDGE, KENT, WHICH HAS BEEN BOUGHT BY A FIRM OF DEMOLITION CONTRACTORS. The new owners of the castle are Messrs. Thomas Oakley, of Luton, Bedfordshire. They are said to have paid a price between £6,000 and £7,000. It is possible that the late eighteenth-century castle, with its great tower rising to a height of 150 ft., may now be pulled down.

Hadlow Castle, built in 1780 in the Gothic style, stands in fine parkland on the outskirts of the village (from which it takes its name) on the main road from Maidstone to Tonbridge. The dominating feature of the castle is the tower, which, it is said, was built in the manner of William Beckford's lofty tower at Fonthill in order to obtain a view of the sea. As the tower grew, the difficulty in reaching the necessary height was realised and the project was abandoned. Since the end of the Second World War ownership of the castle has changed hands no fewer than four times. Only just recently a Bedfordshire firm of demolition contractors became the fourth owners, when they were reported to have paid a sum of up to £7,000 for its possession. The future of the castle, with its eighteen bedrooms, six reception rooms and three bathrooms is, at the time of writing, not at all certain, for it has been said that there is a scheme afoot for its ultimate demolition.

HISTORY in STONE

THE SALE OF HADLOW CASTLE; TWO MORE STATELY HOMES WHICH HAVE OPENED THEIR DOORS TO THE PUBLIC; AND A MOATED-CASTLE GARDEN

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE FIRST OF MAY—KNEBWORTH HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE, THE ANCESTRAL SEAT OF THE LYTTON FAMILY: *On left*—Lady Hermione Cobbold, wife of the Governor of the Bank of England and daughter of the second Earl of Lytton, seen in the grounds of Knebworth House, with her two sons, David, aged 13, and Rowland, 6½ years. Also in the picture is fourteen-year-old Roger Learoyd, a friend of the family. *On right*—The Elizabeth Banqueting Hall of the former Tudor house.

One of the most recent additions to the list of Stately Homes of England to open its doors to visitors is Knebworth House, the ancestral seat of the Lytton family and now the home of Mr. Cameron Cobbold and Lady Hermione Cobbold. Knebworth House was rebuilt in the nineteenth century on an estate which has been owned by the Lyttons since 1490. The present house incorporates parts of the Tudor building which it superseded. In the last century Knebworth was the home of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, the statesman and novelist, and of Robert, first Earl of Lytton, a Viceroy of India. The house is open to the public throughout the summer on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and on Whit-Monday and August Bank Holiday. In the great drawing-room are portraits of historical interest, including many fine examples of Dutch and Italian art. Other possessions include specimens of rare Tudor furniture.

FOCAL-POINT FOR THE WHITSUNTIDE TRAVELLER NEAR SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE—WILTON HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE HERBERT FAMILY, WHICH HAS BEEN OPENED TO THE PUBLIC: *On left*—The cloisters of Wilton, which together with other parts of the house are now open to the general public. Lord Pembroke opened the house to visitors on May 1. *On right*—Inigo Jones's Double Cube Room at Wilton House, so-called because the length is double the height and width (60 ft. by 30 ft. by 30 ft.). In it is the famous collection of portraits by Van Dyck. Apart from the house, the visitor to Wilton is able to make a tour of the garden and park.

THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE EARLS OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY—WILTON HOUSE, NEAR SALISBURY, WHICH WAS REBUILT BY INIGO JONES: Wilton has been the home of the Herbert family since 1544, when the grounds were given to Sir William Herbert.

At the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries, Henry VIII granted the Abbey of Wilton and the lands belonging to it to Sir William Herbert, who was married to Catherine Parr's sister. Sir William, who later became Earl of Pembroke, then commissioned Hans Holbein to design a palace for him. Part of this Tudor house was burnt down in the mid-seventeenth century, leaving only the central section of the east front intact. Inigo Jones was then commissioned by the fourth Earl to rebuild the house, but he died before his work was completed. His nephew, John Webb, carried on the task until the whole south wing was finished. In later years Wilton again underwent further alteration when James Wyatt enlarged the mansion in order to make it suitable for the vast collections of statuary and paintings which had been amassed by Thomas, eighth Earl of Pembroke. Wilton's finest rooms are undoubtedly those which were designed by Inigo Jones. One of his rooms, the Double Cube, has panelled walls decorated with gilded swags of fruit and flowers. Although almost every picture in it is by Van Dyck, the room is dominated by the artist's painting of the fourth Earl with his family. The Wilton collection includes paintings of many other schools. The house is open each weekday, until October, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

On *right*—A KENTISH BEAUTY SPOT WHICH IS TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON WHIT-MONDAY: The garden of Scotney Castle, near Lamberhurst, and close to the Sussex border, which is to be opened under the National Gardens Scheme by permission of Mr. E. W. Hussey. Scotney, a small moated castle, dates from the days of Richard II. It stands in the midst of delightful surroundings, with a lily-covered moat at the bottom of the sloping gardens.

"AND THE STATELY SHIPS GO ON"

A Lament for the Great Grain Racers which will Never Again Round the Horn

The last two commercial sailing-ships have just been sold to be broken up. Soon the very fact that engineless vessels used to dare to go to sea, and successfully made voyages round the world without benefit of power of any kind, will be almost forgotten: already a generation of seafarers looks at the few surviving hulks of such ships with astonishment, almost with disbelief. Yet the splendid great four-masted barques *Pamir* and *Passat*—the last to be sold for scrap—had been sailing round the world for more than forty years, and, between them, they must have covered—under sail alone—something like 3,000,000 miles. Nor did they just drift along at the mercy of the winds. Such ships were the products of an ancient and highly-skilled tradition. Seamen had learned well how to harness the forces of the wind, to contrive almost perfect riggings to withstand the enormous forces of great gales, to plan sail areas to get the best from every breath of wind and to conduct great argosies about the world as they willed without recourse to mechanical aids. Now that skill has been thrown away.

The *Pamir* and *Passat* were German-built and designed. They were both built for the famous Flying "P" Line, of the House of Laeisz, in Hamburg—a firm which owned and sailed the greatest sailing-ships which ever floated. The "P" ships were cargo-carriers, designed to be sailed outwards from North Europe down through the trade winds and round the Horn to the ports of Chile. They were given riggings of exceptional strength, for they were designed to profit by gales. Bad weather suited them, and they had plenty of it. Out round the Horn and home again round the Horn once more, sailing from Northern Europe in winter and often returning at the same season, they had more than their share of gales. That line sailed for three parts of a century and ran many ships: yet not one was ever lost to weather. Wars took them, and other hazards—collisions, strandings. But they were never defeated by the wind they sought to use and did, in fact, use so magnificently.

In the end, the last few big sailing-ships went to Finland, where that remarkable old man Gustaf Erikson—himself a Cape Horn captain in his younger days—kept a fleet of them in the Australian trade until he died. A son succeeded him: but two world wars had done sailing-ships no good. Gustaf Erikson had been helped by conditions which gave him cheap crews. He acquired his ships very cheaply, when no one else could use them: and he manned them with boys and young men who sometimes came from as far away as America and Australia, at their own expense, to pay premiums for the experience of a voyage under sail. Many countries in Europe still insisted that ships' officers should be trained in sail. Though there were many sailing school-ships, there were never enough for the boys who wanted to go in them. Many sailed with the Erikson Line, and they were good sailors. The older the wind-ships became, the younger were their crews—boys from all nations—and they did splendidly.

NO MORE AROUND CAPE HORN: With the scrapping of the *Pamir* and *Passat*, in the yards at Antwerp, the great Cape Horn square-rigged ship becomes a thing of the past. The engineless cargo-carrier has been driven from the seas. Here the big *Parma*—which was for many years in the same line as the *Pamir* and *Passat*—rolls along on a quiet South Atlantic day, under all plain sail.

MASTERS IN SAIL: The Cape Horn shipmasters rarely went in for brass buttons or polished looks. A quietly competent lot, they were apt to be blunt, and inconspicuous ashore. Here are two as famous as any of them—the tall man, Captain Harald Bruce, of the lovely Swedish school-ship *Beatrice*; the other, the late Ruben de Cloux, perhaps the greatest of them all. Captain de Cloux commanded the *Herzogin Cecilie*, the *Lawhill* and the *Parma*, and was seldom defeated in the Australian grain race. He died in his native Aaland Islands a year ago

But the Second World War put a stop to sail-training, and to big sailing-ships, too. Even Finland had to give up the insistence on initiation under canvas, when no sailing-ships could keep the sea. After the war a mere handful survived. Soviet Russia took the best of these, and they are still in the Baltic used as school-ships. The few others—four altogether—went back into the Australian trade. Even the genius of Gustaf Erikson could not get a profit out of them. Costs of canvas and of rigging had increased enormously, and so had crew costs. No longer could the ships be manned with premium-paying cadets. It was difficult to man them at all. The big ships struggled on for a few years, but the end was inevitable. They carried timber to East Africa, Australian gum logs for piles at Port Swettenham, coal from South Africa to the ports of Brazil, wheat and wool from Australia to the United Kingdom. But always the voyages showed a loss. The handful of ships shrank to the last two—the beautiful *Pamir* and the big *Passat*. The *Pamir* showed what she could do by running from New Zealand to the English Channel with a full cargo in two-and-a-half months, and there are tramp steamers which can do little better. It was in vain. At the end of that run, she lay in London for three months waiting for a cargo. Her crew of young New Zealanders was expensive. The big sailer towered over all the shipping of the port, and the grace of her masts and yards were conspicuous and romantic against the London skies. But she earned no money, and she had to go.

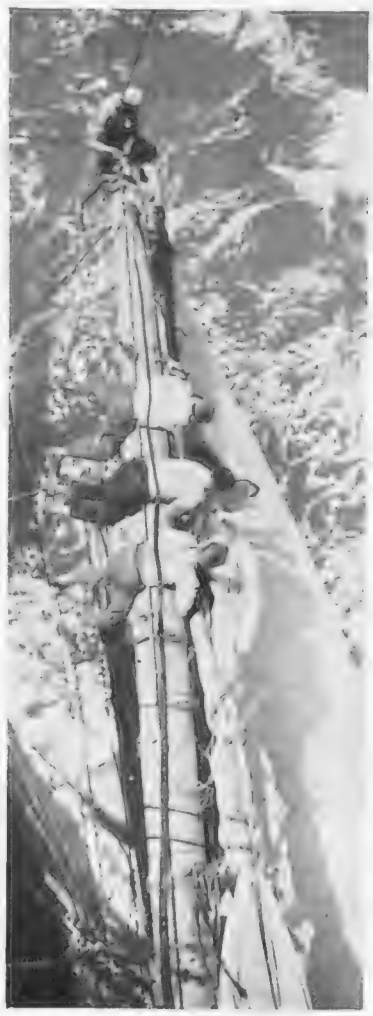
The *Passat* fared little better. Her last voyage was from Australia with a full cargo of wheat, but she was almost five months at sea bringing it. The old ship, maybe, did not care to come in from a sea she loved and served so well, to a land which no longer wanted her. The world of 1950 was no place for the lovely sailing-ship: but it was men who defeated her. The wind is free, and sailing-ships could still find useful work to do if boys were allowed to man them. The boys would go. My mail every week is full of letters from them, asking where they can find a ship to serve in, a *real* ship from the adventurous and manly past, going to sea making voyages by her own grace and the merits of her design, and the abilities of the men who man her.

The answer now is that unless they go in State-operated school-ships they cannot serve under sail at all, and the number of the school-ships is dwindling. Denmark has still a couple of fine ships; Poland, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, the United States, Brazil, Egypt one each; Norway has three and sailed four until very recently. Most of these school-ships have engines. They carry no cargoes. Many lay up half the year. By their very nature they must carry enormous crews. They often do not sail very far, and none goes round Cape Horn—that classic headland of the days of sail. They do fine work and their value is unquestioned: but between them and the real old wind-ship, last in a long and illustrious line of splendid ships which accomplished all sea discovery and opened up the trade routes of the world, there is a gulf indeed.

Now the ships have gone: and not only the sea and sailors are the poorer for their passing.

Alan Villiers

LIFE WAS HARD ON THE CAPE HORN ROAD: The lines and nets were rigged on the deck of a windjammer for the safety of the crew, who worked in all weathers on the open decks. Sometimes whole watches were lost overboard.



CAPE HORN ROUTINE—LAYING OUT ON A YARD: Looking down from aloft in a windjammer as the trainees carry out their tasks and the seas boil past.

OFF ON HER LAST VOYAGE: The big four-masted barque *Passat* under tow from Penarth, South Wales, as she set out for the shipbreakers' yards at Antwerp. As if reluctant to suffer the ignominy of her last tow, the *Passat* broke from her tug and caused some delay at the start of her final passage to Antwerp.

REFU[illegible]S FROM SEOUL GATHER BY THE BANKS OF THE HAN RIVER AND WAIT FOR FERRIES AFTER THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF [illegible]E CITY FOR THE THIRD TIME DURING THE TEN MONTHS OF THE KOREAN WAR: Despite Government warnings, about 200,000 South Koreans flocked back to [illegible] wrecked capital of Seoul following its recapture by United Nations troops earlier this year. Now they and about 200,000 others who remained through the Communist occupation, trudge south again along the muddy roads carrying their remaining possessions in a new quest for asylum. Whether or not Seoul could be held by the United Nations was not a matter of any vast importance. The city is now of value only as a psychological symbol, and perhaps as a road centre. Most of its buildings are now in ruins, and Seoul's major airport is unusable. All the rail communications have long since been destroyed.

REFUGEES FROM SEOUL TAKE TO THE ROAD AGAIN

The Human Tide Flows South as Communist Pressure Builds Up Below the 38th Parallel

OUT OF THE BOMBED AND BELEAGUERED CITY AND INTO THE COUNTRY ONCE AGAIN: *Left*—Refugees seen beginning their trek to the south, a tragic throng hopelessly caught up in the tide of war. They had the good fortune to start the journey in fine weather, in marked contrast to the terrible road conditions which added to the misery of the marching hosts at the time of the previous exodus. *Right*—A party approaching the Han river.

1. CHEERS FOR THE DUTCH QUEEN: Queen Juliana, the Prince of the Netherlands and two of their daughters, Princess Margriet and Princess Irene, acknowledging an ovation when they appeared on the balcony of the Palace of Soestdijk on the Queen's forty-second birthday.

2. A ROYAL PRINCESS FOR SIAM: King Phumibol and Queen Sirikit with their first-born, the Princess Nabol.

3. MAY DAY IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE: General de Gaulle addressing a big rally of Gaullist supporters in Paris.

PERSONALITIES

People in the News In London and Upon the Continent of Europe

4. KONSTANTIN CANARIS GOES ON TRIAL IN BRUSSELS: The wartime chief of German security police in Belgium hears the evidence.

5. FESTIVAL VISITORS FROM BUGANDA: The Kabaka of Buganda and his wife, Mutesa, at London Airport.

6. WILSON IN EUROPE: Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Director of Mobilisation.

1. QUEEN JULIANA'S FORTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY.—Big crowds gathered outside the Royal Palace in Amsterdam to greet the Queen of the Netherlands on her birthday on April 30, and with Prince Bernhard and two of the Princesses the Queen made a number of balcony appearances. Four days after the Queen's birthday was the sixth anniversary of the return of the Royal Family to liberated Dutch territory on May 3, 1945, which was in turn almost exactly five years after the Queen (then Princess Juliana), Princess Wilhelmina (then Queen Wilhelmina), Prince Bernhard and Princesses Beatrix and Irene had escaped the clutches of the Nazis, being brought to England by a British destroyer. Queen Juliana and her daughters spent the greater part of the war in Canada, while Prince Bernhard served with the forces.

2. THE SIAMESE ROYAL BABY.—The news of the birth of a daughter, to be known as Princess Nabol, to Queen Sirikit of Siam, consort of King Phumibol Adulyadej, was broadcast in Bangkok on Friday, April 6; and the following day was declared a public holiday. The new Princess was born in Lausanne (the city in which her parents first met while they were students), but four weeks elapsed before this picture could be taken owing to the delicate state of health of the Princess. King Phumibol and Queen Sirikit were married in Bangkok last year at the same time as their enthronement.

3. GENERAL DE GAULLE OPENS THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.—At a gathering of his party in the Bois de Boulogne on May Day, some 40,000 supporters heard the General make a major political issue of the air bases in France which are being sought by the North Atlantic Treaty nations. This same point is being used also by the French Communists, who, in referring to the bases and to communications accorded to the U.S. Army for its new supply line to Germany, make it plain that they regard this as "American occupation in France." Thus the French Government is assailed from both left and right on the same issue of too readily yielding to France's allies and without making sufficient conditions. In his forthright speech, which won him moderate applause, de Gaulle accepted the necessity of the Atlantic Alliance, but took as his motto "Security against the adversary, independence with regard to the Allies." General de Gaulle laid down what he considered to be three essential conditions which should attach to the cession by France of bases. One of them was that the Allied plan of action in the event of war in Europe should rule out any idea of initial retreat which would involve France in yet another invasion.

4. THE TRIAL OF KONSTANTIN CANARIS.—The wartime chief of German security police in Belgium is the latest German to go into the dock in Brussels, the indictment being that he was responsible for the death of more than 100 political prisoners and the deportation of 1,654 Jews. Konstantin Canaris is a nephew of Admiral Canaris, the former German counter-espionage expert, whose life by Ian Colvin, entitled *Chief of Intelligence*, was published yesterday by Victor Gollancz Limited. The Belgian courts have been inclined towards leniency in dealing with their former occupiers, as witness the long-drawn-out trial of Governor-General Von Falkenhausen and his subsequent release and return to Germany

5. FESTIVAL VISITORS FROM BUGANDA.—In Western dress at London Airport are seen the Kabaka of Buganda and his wife, Queen Mutesa, who have flown in for a holiday in England. The twenty-six-year-old Kabaka was educated at Cambridge and returned to Africa in 1948 after three years in England. The Kabaka rules over one of the provinces of the British African protectorate of Uganda, lying to the north-west of Lake Victoria. In his native kingdom he is assisted by a native assembly.

6. THE VISIT TO EUROPE OF MR. CHARLES E. WILSON.—The United States Director of Defence Mobilisation called in at Paris and London last week for conferences on rearmament. One of his first talks in Paris was with Eisenhower, with whom he discussed the arms, machine tools and raw materials that the United States will supply to European nations to insure their rearmament. On the following day he pursued the subject with Maurice Petche, French Finance Minister, and Jules Moch, Defence Minister. The basis for these discussions was a draft statement of policy prepared in Washington that Mr. Wilson brought with him. Its purpose was to assure Europeans that, in spite of the failure of any plan for international allocation of raw materials to emerge so far from the international committees set up in Washington three months ago to devise such a plan, the United States intends to see that an equitable distribution of these materials takes place. The assurance applies to vital manufactured goods, such as machine tools, as well as to raw materials upon which European apprehensions have centred because of shortages and rising prices.

THE DEBUTANTES OF 1951—THE CURTSY DURING THE PARADE AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH DEBUTANTES' BIRTHDAY BALL : The ball was held at Grosvenor House, London, and was in aid of the Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, the Chelsea Hospital for Women and their associated Convalescent Home. Over 200 debutantes, including several Americans, attended the Birthday Ball. Lady Hamond-Graeme has kept this Debutantes' Ball going through two decades and it is now an integral part of London's season, one of the few charity balls secure in the social calendar. The Birthday Ball was the usual spectacle of elegance and flawless grooming, not to mention gaiety of a restrained character and a touch of ceremonial as Lady Hamond-Graeme paraded her protégées at the traditional cake-cutting ceremony. With the Debutantes' Birthday Ball London's socially-conscious young ladies see the start of the London season, with, stretching before them, the inviting vista of Ascot, Wimbledon and Henley, the Royal Garden Parties and a host of other events.

DEBS PARADE

THE ANNUAL DEBUTANTES' BIRTHDAY BALL. A PRELUDE TO THE LONDON SEASON

THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE EVENING—THE PRELUDE TO THE CAKE-CUTTING CEREMONY : The debutantes line up and curtsy before Lady Hamond-Graeme during the evening's celebrations at Grosvenor House. The cake was illuminated by 207 candles.

SOME OF THE DEBUTANTES RECEIVE THEIR SHARE OF "BIRTHDAY BALL" CAKE : The distribution followed the traditional parade and cake-cutting ceremony. As the debutantes lined up to make their curtsy the house lights were dimmed

"CLOTHED IN WHITE SAMITE, MYSTIC, WONDERFUL"—THE PARADE OF THE DEBUTANTES AND DANCING IN PROGRESS AT GROSVENOR HOUSE : *On left*—The young ladies who are making their debut in 1951 passing down the stairway at the start of the Debutantes' Birthday Ball. *On right*—A view of the ballroom during the dancing.

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

A NORFOLK COUNTY CHRONICLE

R. W. Ketton-Cremer Focusses Attention on a Few Square Miles of One of England's Most Delightful Counties

I WONDER how many of the overseas visitors to England in this Festival year will journey into Norfolk to see its beauties and its treasures? And yet it is one of the richest counties of England in natural and in man-made delights, saved from exploitation and even guarded from familiarity by the legend of its remoteness. One of its most faithful chroniclers is Mr. R. W. Ketton-Cremer, whose COUNTRY NEIGHBOURHOOD (Faber. 18s.) appears this month. This is a fascinating book, closely focused on a few square miles of the county and on one particular decade of the eighteenth century, yet nevertheless revealing the spirit of the times, and the peculiarly *Norfolk* times as they were then lived. The 1730's were an era of patronage, often in the best sense of that word, and the present volume tells a story which is based on the letters of a local clergyman, the Rev. Patrick St. Clair, of Sustead, to his friend and patron, Ashe Windham, of Felbrigg. They make excellent reading with their chat of county matters, and their echoes of Grand Tours and the crossing of the Alps, then a "dismal" affair.

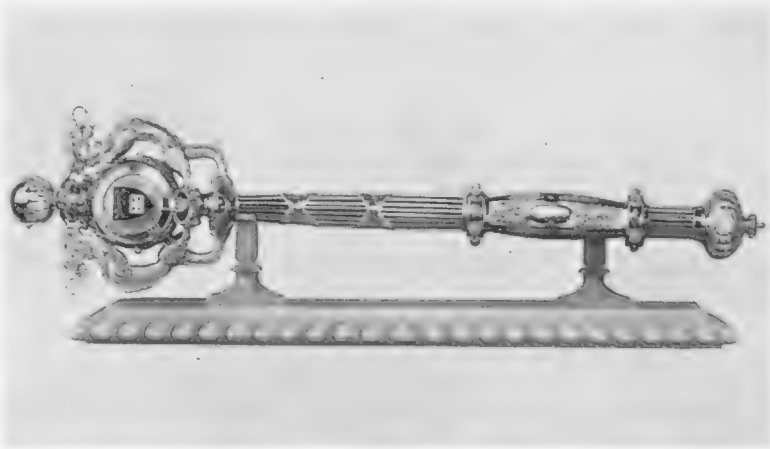
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF CHOPIN (Cassell. 21s.) is a first-rate biography for two reasons: it incorporates both new and old material in a manner that is both deft and authoritative, and, since it has been written by a Polish poet, M. Casimir Wierzynski, it traces with great faithfulness the influence that the musician's country had on him throughout his life, even to the hour of his death. In these pages, too, the reader will find passages of extraordinary interest describing Chopin's own theories about his music and his playing, passages which now are in print for the first time as they were contained in letters to his first mistress, the Countess Delphine Potocka, and were not seen until nearly 100 years after his death. The translation is by Mr. Norbert Guterman.

SCHUBERT (Cassell 25s.) is the work of a distinguished music scholar, Dr. Alfred Einstein, who now lives, like his distinguished namesake, in the United States, and it has been translated by Mr. David Ascoli. This volume is closely analytical in tone, and its value should be clear to appreciators of music as well as to those implied in the vaguer phrase, "music-lovers." The author explains that he has written the book for readers who know and love their Schubert, and who want to understand him better and know more about him, but he is modest enough to quote Mendelssohn's opinion that genuine music is more unequivocal, more positive and more incapable of misconstruction than any attempt to explain it. A good point, in a book that is full of them.

Persia is in the news, but not, unhappily, in the way which the author of A MIRROR FOR PRINCES (Cresset Press. 15s.) envisaged, since this enchanting book, for the translation and collation of which we owe much gratitude to Professor Reuben Levy, consists of a series of counsels given to his favourite son and successor by a Persian Prince of the eleventh century. Whether on the subject of jesting and playing backgammon, on the game of polo or the purchase of slaves, on religious science, on poetry, or on taking thought concerning the enemy ("whether towards friend or foe be generous"), the Prince's advice is always a blend of suavity and common sense, of worldliness and integrity. But it is by its wit, sometimes rough and sometimes polished, that it will endear itself to modern eyes. As, on the rearing of children, the Prince concludes:

"Never sell your daughter; that is conduct that your own sense of honour should not permit. Yet lavish all you possess in the endeavour to prevent your daughter from remaining in your house; quickly hand her to a husband and, as speedily as you can, rid yourself of trouble. Give all your friends the same counsel, for much profit lies in it."

BITTER HARVEST (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d.) is the autobiography of an Englishwoman who, before the war, married a Viennese physicist, spent the war years in Berlin and Vienna, the immediate aftermath on a Bavarian farm, and was brought back to England with her little son in July, 1946, by the British Army. It is written simply but without naïveté and, whatever its political beliefs, it is yet another indictment of the desolation that must always follow war.



REPLACING A LOOTED TREASURE: This elaborately ornamented mace has been made by Mappin and Webb for Hong Kong University and has lately been despatched to the colony. It takes the place of the silver mace which, after being hidden from the Japanese, was brought to light by accident and looted. The cost of the replica has been paid for by Mr. Leung Yew, a Hong Kong resident and a member of the Court of the University. The work was carried out by craftsmen in Sheffield.

THE BIG SHOW (Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d.) is war itself, as seen by a Frenchman who served in the R.A.F. as a fighter pilot, rose to command a Wing, won the D.F.C. and many other Allied decorations, flew more than 400 operational sorties, and miraculously survived to tell the tale in a book that is mainly made up from impressions recorded in the flush of action, when they were still immediate and clear-cut. M. Pierre Clostermann was first in the famous "Alsace" Squadron of the Free French Air Force, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor writes that his is a magnificent story which makes one proud "not only of those French boys who fought so gallantly and gaily with us, but of the Royal Air Force with which they served."

Mr. Moss Deyong is a boxing referee—in fact, he is the oldest acting referee in the world to-day, so that devotees of the "noble art" are likely to relish his book of reminiscences, EVERYBODY BOO . . . (Stanley Paul. 12s. 6d.), which has just appeared and which is a record of some great fights and some excursions into charity finance. On behalf of St. Dunstan's, for instance, Mr. Deyong has run boxing shows and made appeals for the past twenty-seven years, as well as shows which benefited the Cancer Research Fund, the Jewish National Fund and many hospitals. Since 1922 he has been a life governor of that great institution, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. His stories (the book is anecdotal in form) concern not only these activities, however, but some amusing reports on well-known figures from the other side of the ropes, such ringside characters as the Earl of Westmorland, Earl Beatty, Tom Walls, Lord Lonsdale, and the Prince of Wales.

Mr. William Sansom's new novel, THE FACE OF INNOCENCE (Hogarth Press. 9s. 6d.) is based on a situation which, we are told, is of the kind likely to appeal to Mr. Somerset Maugham, and although I can see nothing in common between these writers beyond the fact that they both use the English language in which to express themselves, Mr. Sansom has also shown himself once more to be capable of really distinguished work. This is the story of a pretty young woman who is a pathological liar, a liar to a degree that corrupts her relationships even with the people she loves and is loved by, and which in the end, nearly kills her. An absorbing subject for a study.

CONSTANCY (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.) is the second novel of a writer who has been called odd, original, eccentric, poetic and maddening, but whose work no one who is seriously interested in the art of fiction can afford to ignore. Miss Phyllis Paul writes as from a profound reservoir of strength, but writes delicately. Her style is quiet and monochromatic, yet there is drama and even melodrama implicit in it.

PROPOSED AND SECONDED (Macmillan. 10s. 6d.), although its story ends with violent death, is in itself a novel in a quiet mood, with landscapes that always appear lightly rain-washed, and towns that seem pleasant and parochial beyond ordinary expectation. Miss Barbara Willard's writing is cool but effective, and has its own dignity.

I expect that by now all readers know the kind of novel which begins more or less in these terms: "When she arrived I was fairly drunk. After all, it was 9 p.m.", and that most readers are apt to form their own, very definite impressions of such novels. Mr. Stephen Wendt has written PRAY, LOVE, REMEMBER (Secker and Warburg. 12s. 6d.), which has this type of opening paragraph but which is otherwise more worthwhile than most such sagas. This particular story is set on or near the baking-hot North African coastline and concerns a group of civilians who busy themselves, when not drinking, with waging political warfare, as seen in 1943

From Mr. Christopher Morley's practised and sometimes glib pen comes THE HAUNTED BOOKSHOP (Faber. 10s. 6d.), a rambling and discursive romance which is also something of a mystery and which embodies all that vague and erudite charm of which the author is a master

THE ENVOY OF THE EMPEROR (Macdonald. 10s. 6d.) is one of Mr. Francis Gerard's high-spirited and well-documented tales of the days when Napoleon's Hussars fought their brave and boastful way across Europe. It is written in frank acknowledgment of the romantic tradition and is all the better for its forthrightness

THE MASTER FORGER

John Godley's Story of the Dutch Painter Who Fooled the World of Art

In 1937 it was announced from Holland that a Dutch family living in Paris in modest circumstances had been astounded by the discovery that an old picture which had lain unframed in their linen cupboard for "many years" was a masterpiece by the seventeenth-century painter Vermeer. Dr. Bredius, the Dutch art expert, to whom the canvas was sent, is stated to have recognised the picture, representing Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus, as a genuine Vermeer, and to have discovered Vermeer's signature in a corner under a thick coat of varnish. The art world was delighted with the news. It was felt that this newly-discovered masterpiece gave a new glory to the name of Vermeer, and the Dutch public joined with the experts in the general enthusiasm. From that moment there was set going a train of events that must be accounted without parallel in the history of art and of art forgery. In the summer of 1938 people flocked to the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam, as to a shrine, to see the new Vermeer which had been bought for £62,000. There was not a breath of suspicion regarding the picture's validity, and yet the truth was it had been painted by Han van Meegeren, an unappreciated Dutch artist, the work being preceded by four years of research and experiment in the methods and pigments used by the great Jan Vermeer. "Christ at Emmaus" was the first of a whole series of forgeries, the last of which, "Christ and the Adultress," was palmed off on Marshal Goering for £165,000. In THE MASTER FORGER (Home and Van Thal. 9s. 6d.), John Godley has written the story of the wayward genius Han van Meegeren, showing something of the character of this man who in the scale and quality of his subterfuge has had no equal in the world of art. It is a gripping book, with the story mounting to the climax of the great trial in 1947 when in the District Assize Court in Amsterdam the now grey-haired artist admitted his forgeries and exposed the experts Before the year was out Van Meegeren was dead, a broken and embittered man, but in the courtroom he had had his hour, and he had revenged himself upon the critics with whom he had quarrelled so violently in the days when he painted under his own name. He had achieved, too, what he probably most desired, a niche secure in history.

Readers may be disappointed that Richard Church has embarked upon no assessments of modern fiction in his new book, THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL (Methuen. 5s.), the treatment of contemporary writers being perfunctory "in comparison with that of the novelists finally delineated by the criticism of time." In the chapter "Kings of the Forest," Mr. Church shows the contrast in styles between Walter Pater, that polisher of sentences and producer of immaculate words, and Anthony Trollope, who in his *Autobiography* confessed that he worked like a bricklayer, "so many bricks a day, then down tools." Apparently the confession did Trollope a great deal of harm (he had punched a hole right through his own fame), and it took nearly half-a-century for England to "rediscover" him. Of Stevenson, Mr. Church laments his physical weakness. "If only he had been given the physique of a Dumas, instead of the changeling body of a sick gipsy," he says, he would have vindicated his process even more triumphantly than he did in *Kidnapped*. Mr. Church has written a book full of mature judgments and wise assessments. As a contribution to the "Home Study Books" it will be widely welcomed.

The standard of cricketing books has never been higher and, it would seem, they have never poured from the press in greater number. Most typical is Bruce Harris's IN QUEST OF THE ASHES, 1950-51 (Hutchinsons' Library of Sports and Pastimes. 10s. 6d.). This is the story of our glorious failure in Australia, replete with all the detail upon which followers of the game seem to thrive. Mr. Harris follows the tour "down under" almost game by game. In summing up, Mr. Harris says: "We lost this series although we had at once the best batsman, Len Hutton; the best bowler, Alec Bedser; and the better wicketkeeper, Godfrey Evans. The truth was, of course, that we had a whole crop of batting failures, and no captain could compete with that." In the same series is THE WEEK-END CRICKETER (Hutchinson. 15s.), by A. C. L. (Leo) Bennett, with an introduction by Sir Donald Bradman The author, one of the most prolific scoring batsmen in club cricket, has made more than 34,000 runs since 1932, including ninety-five centuries. He describes the leading clubs and their players, mentioning many hundreds by name, and contributes a lively and controversial chapter on the competitive side of the game. THE M.C.C. BOOK OF THE YOUNG CRICKETER (Naldrett Press. 10s. 6d.) is a reprint and revision of *The Young Cricketer*, first published in 1950. It is designed to encourage the interest of boys and girls in all aspects of cricket. Contributors include many famous players, Bradman, Hutton and Compton among them.

Two new books in the "Britain Illustrated" Series (Odhams. 10s. 6d.) are PAGEANT OF LONDON, with captions and notes by Harold F. Hutchison, and THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT IN PICTURES, described by Philip Cleave, secretary, Friends of the Lake District. Both are first-rate Festival of Britain fare.

ALUMINIUM

ADORNED with rubies and sapphires from the Mogôk mines of Burma this Shan woman prepares her food. These jewels and the common clay of her ornate bowl are but a few of the many minerals containing aluminium. Though first isolated in 1826, it was not until 1886 that its production became commercially practicable. Most of the world's aluminium is now produced by dissolving an ore named bauxite in molten cryolite, a mineral obtained from Greenland, and passing an electric current through the solution. In combination with other metals such as magnesium or copper, aluminium forms light alloys, some of which, though only about one third of the weight of steel, are just as strong and do not rust. The famous statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus, one of the earliest large aluminium castings, shows no signs of corrosion after 40 years of exposure to London smoke.

One of the largest factories producing wrought aluminium and its alloys in the form of sheet, strip and extrusions is the I.C.I. works at Waunarlwydd in South Wales. These go to help in the production of all manner of finished articles from saucepans to aeroplanes, scaffolding poles to ashtrays, motor car parts to egg cups.

ICI

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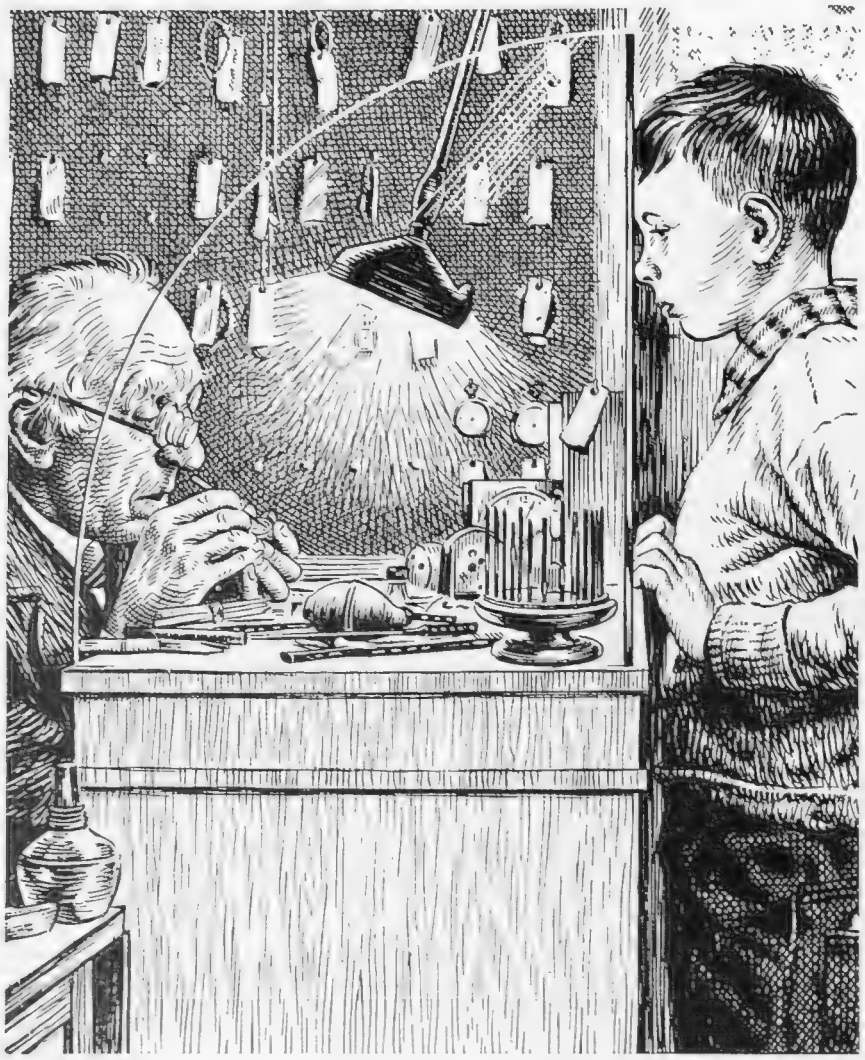

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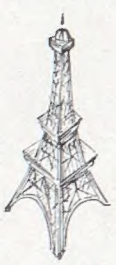

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IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

"IT is the month of June," I write about, "the month of leaves and roses, when pleasant sights salute the eyes, and pleasant scents the noses."

And in 1951, as in previous years, fully-staffed hotels will be able to give you more personal service and quote you lower terms than in the rush holiday periods of July, August and the first half of September. It is one of the best months, too, for a motoring holiday, with long, sunny days, not too hot, and no necessity to book odd-night accommodation more than a day or so in advance.

Whether you have a car or not, hotels under the ægis of the Hotels Executive of British Transport can provide a variety of opportunities for a June holiday. If Cornish air, cream and scenery are in tune with your mood, *Tregenna Castle Hotel*, overlooking the picturesque harbour of St. Ives, is always inviting. For quiet leisure, or for active outdoor and indoor recreation, this hotel is all-embracing, and still extraordinarily moderate in price.

For those who do not wish to travel quite so far, and for whom the sea is not a "must," there is its friendly rival and relative, the *Manor House Hotel* at Moretonhampstead, with an 18-hole golf-course, and the lovely scenery of Dartmoor encircling it.

Those who prefer the bracing climate of East Anglia need not look beyond *The Felix Hotel*, Felixstowe, in Suffolk, where good air, good fare and comfort will disperse all mental cobwebs.

Then the Hotels Executive of British Transport have four hotels in Scotland, that I look forward to visiting in June or after the summer rush.

High praise is constantly being voiced about that internationally famous hotel, *The Gleneagles*. With two 18-hole golf-courses, and one 9-hole, namely, the King's, the Queen's and the Wee, Gleneagles is the Mecca of golfers the world over. Yet golf is by no means its all-absorbing attraction, and there are to be found all the attributes for the perfect family holiday, even to a resident Nanny for the bairns. Only one rival has The Gleneagles—its sister-hotel, *The Turnberry*, on Scotland's eastern seaboard. In a different setting, but with similar amenities, Turnberry offers golf, tennis, dancing . . . and the sea.

Farther north I commend to you the lovely *Lochalsh Hotel*, so magnificently set on the Kyle of Lochalsh. A night sleeper to Inverness, a peep at this capital of the Highlands, a pleasant scenic journey through some of Scotland's wildest grandeur . . . and you 're there.

Finally, the Hotels Executive of British Transport present the *Dornoch Hotel* for your pleasure, and here again a de luxe standard of efficiency will be experienced. You will find one of Scotland's oldest and most famous golf clubs, the Royal Dornoch, at the doorstep, and some of Scotland's wildest scenery within a matter of miles.

June in the heart of the Highlands! I will leave you with this pleasant thought.

Letters, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to Mr. Ashley Courtenay, c/o The Editor, The Sphere, Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

BALLACHULISH HOTEL, ARGYLL
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This England . . .

Kersey, Suffolk

LIKE SOME BELOVED and familiar face, that we do hardly note till fear or danger bring it sharp before our eyes, so does this England bloom again in every heart. (Ill indeed is the wind that bloweth no man good.) For we are not aggressive patriots, with insistent symbols and official cries; there is no need. We love England for itself, not for the name; an England whose history is alive in beauty, where even the lovely grouping of a village street comes not of set design, but out of ancient usage, statute, or tenure. Where, to be homelier yet, even the daily beer that we call Bass or Worthington is part of that courageous, lusty past whose spirit shines unflinching in a troubled world.

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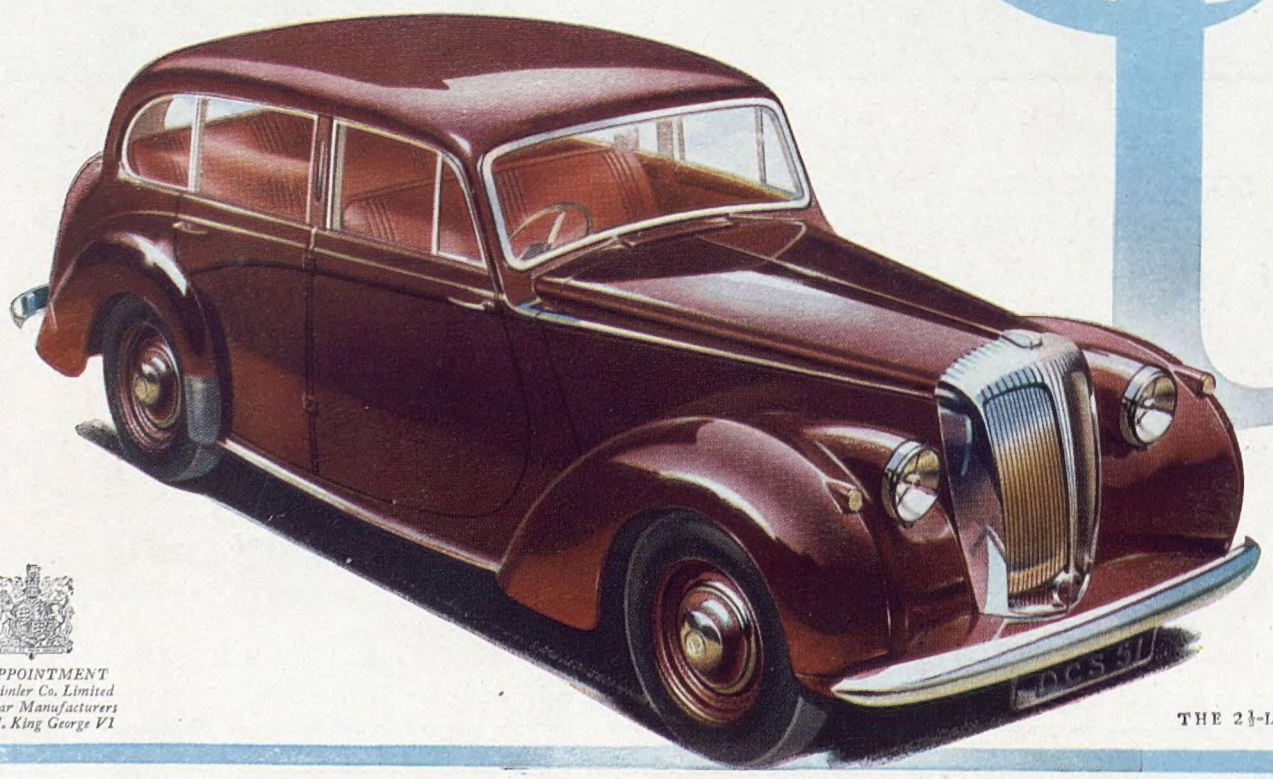

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